

THE HICKMAN COURIER

"Covers Western Kentucky Like the Dew"
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Editors and Proprietors.

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FOR BLANQUETTE OF VEAL.

Appetizing Dainty That Depends Much
on the Flavoring.

Have three pounds of the best end of a breast of veal; wipe the surface with a damp cloth and cut the meat into pieces two inches square; add water just to cover the veal; also a carrot, scraped and cut in quarters, two small onions, peeled and tied in a bit of cheese cloth, with a teaspoonful of celery seed, two branches of parsley, two cloves and a bit of bay leaf; cover and let simmer until the veal is tender (about an hour and a half) strain off the broth, discard the vegetables, and keep the veal hot. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter; cook in it three tablespoonfuls of flour with a little salt and pepper, then add the broth and stir until the sauce boils. Beat the yolks of two eggs; dilute with half a cup of cream and stir into the sauce; let cook, without boiling, stirring constantly until all is very hot, then stir in the juice of half a lemon and pour the sauce over the veal. Serve at once.

TRY THIS FOR DESSERT.

Cocoa Macaroons Will Be Appreciated
by All Who Partake.

Pass through a sieve together, one cup of sifted flour, half a cup of granulated sugar, two level tablespoonfuls of cocoa, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth a teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, and one-eighth a teaspoonful each of cloves, mace and nutmeg; with these mix the grated rind of an orange and one-fourth a cup of fine-crained citron. Break one egg and the yolk or white of another into the mixture, add also a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and mix the whole to a stiff dough. With buttered hands roll the mixture into balls about the size of hickory nuts, dip one side in granulated sugar and set some distance apart in buttered pans, the sugared side up. Bake in a quick oven. The recipe makes 18 macaroons.

To Clean Silk Gloves.

Do not try to clean silk gloves with gasoline, but wash them very carefully. White and black ones can be washed in soap suds, rinsed and dried, the white ones being dipped into bluing water to give them a clear white appearance. Tinted gloves should first be soaked in salt water to prevent the color from fading. If a few drops of lemon juice are added to the rinsing water, the tints will be revived. Silk gloves can be ironed, though a piece of linen should be placed over the gloves when they are ironed and only a moderately warm iron should be used. Silk hose can be washed in exactly the same manner and ironed when perfectly dry.

Old-Fashioned "Sprinkles."

Beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cups sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls sweet milk and two tablespoonfuls caraway or anise seed. Sift two cupfuls flour and two even teaspoonfuls baking powder together three times, then beat into the butter, sugar and milk mixture. If the batter is not as stiff as you can beat it, add a little more flour and turn out on a floured board. Dredge lightly with flour, and roll out until almost as thin as a wafer. Cut into round or oblong cakes, sprinkle with seeds and bake.

Bodkin Substitute.

Safety-pins are good substitutes when a bodkin is not handy, but easier still are corset laces of cotton, linen, silk or elastic, according to the use for which they are intended. By means of the metal ends these can be used for drawstrings.

Pressed Meat.

Cold boiled beef chopped; cold boiled eggs sliced; moisten beef well with stock in which it was cooked; season with salt and pepper. Put layer of beef in jar, then eggs, alternately, until all is used. Press.

Corn Pudding.

One quart of grated corn, one-fourth of a cup of melted butter, salt and pepper to taste. Add four well beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls flour mixed with one pint sweet milk. Cover and bake, uncovering long enough to brown lightly before serving.

Old Potatoes Like New.

To cook old potatoes to perfection, peel and put in boiling water. Cover by placing a plate close down on the potatoes. They will be white and mealy when done.

Sand Tarts.

Stir to a cream one cup butter and a cup and a half sugar. Add three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, one tablespoonful water, and a half teaspoonful baking powder sifted with enough flour to make stiff enough to roll. Roll thin, on a floured board, cut in squares, sprinkle sugar and cinnamon on top and bake.

Egg Lemonade.

Beat an egg light and stir thoroughly in lemonade. Allow one egg to every four glasses of lemonade.

A GROWER OF DRUGS.

UNCLE SAM FINDING HE CAN PRODUCE MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Through Efforts of Agricultural Department It Is Being Demonstrated That We Can Be Independent of World.

Uncle Sam doctor to his own people. Why not? So has asked the department of agriculture and during the past few years has been trying to answer the question to the satisfaction of the most skeptical. With soil and climate of almost every variety why should not the United States produce the drugs which up to the present time it has been enforced to obtain from other lands, such as camphor from Japan, the poppy from China, licorice from southern Europe, etc.

Experiments have shown that these and most other plants used in the making of the various drugs can be grown on American soil, and it is probably only a question of a few years when the importations of this character, which now amount to something like \$74,452,664 every year, will be unnecessary.

At the experiment stations established by the government at Washington, D. C., Ebenezer, S. C., and at Burlington, Vt., and at other places as the occasion has warranted, plants imported from Europe, and the orient, from Japan and China, have been grown. Great strides have been made with the poppy. In making this test, the poppy from China was used—not to facilitate the "bitting of the pipe" by Hip Sing and Hop Loy, back of the laundry, but to furnish part of the vast amount of opium products which America needs for medicinal purposes each year.

It was found that opium can be made to thrive in the most widely separated parts of the United States. In so cold a climate as Vermont and in the warm sections of the South it has shown ability to maintain a vigorous existence.

South California has been found to have about the most favorable conditions for poppy culture in the United States, excepting that labor is cheap. Some parts of Texas, it is thought, might more properly meet the requirements.

In Texas—in the town of Pierce—the government has lately begun to experiment with camphor, which was for a number of years been successfully raised in Florida.

Not alone for medicinal purposes is the growing of camphor expected to prove of use; as a wind-break about plantations rows of camphor trees may prove a godsend to many residents of the southwest.

Since the camphor importations

amount to about \$1,000,000 a year, every effort is being made to get American farmers interested in the industry.

Although the bulk of licorice used for medicine in the United States—this item alone amounts to about \$2,000,000 annually—comes from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea, the bureau of plant industry has found the plant to be hardy, capable of growing, almost in a wild state, as far north as Pennsylvania. This is one of the medicinal plants which will certainly be raised in the United States for home use before long.

Belladonna and digitalis are among the important minor crude drug im-



Camphor Trees at Quincy, Florida.

portations which might just as well be produced in America as elsewhere; in fact, the cultivation of belladonna on a commercial scale has been successfully taken up during the last several years by an American firm.

It has been found easy to raise foxglove—the plant from which digitalis is secured at Washington and in South Carolina.

Peppers are being readily raised in America; but, on account of the restricted demand, this industry is not likely to reach an important stage.

Among the American native weeds, generally neglected, which are held to be valuable as medicines are golden seal, burdock, lobelia (a poisonous weed) pokeweed and boneset. But there are many others.

Especially gratifying have been the results with regard to the golden seal root. It is native from southern New York to Minnesota and western Ontario south to Georgia and Missouri, ascending to an altitude of 2,500 feet in Virginia. Prior to 1900 there had been no record of any one who had attempted the cultivation of golden seal for the market.

FINE TREE SURGERY.

SUCCESSFUL WORK DONE WITH HISTORIC OLD ELMS.

Decayed Cavities Cleaned Out Just as Doctor Would Clean Wound in Human Body, and Antiseptic Dressing Used.

Tree surgery is the vogue in the Connecticut valley where stately trees, some of them two centuries old, have been threatened with destruction from decay. Many a historic elm has been saved to this and coming generations by the careful, thorough method of



The Jonathan Edwards Elm in Northampton, Mass.

Planted by the Famous Preacher. It Contains Three Tons of Sand and Cement, Placed in Its Trunk to Preserve It.

treatment which the tree doctor has prescribed. Tons of cement have been put within the hollow trunks of some trees in order that there might be given to them new lease of life, and it is really wonderful how trees have rallied after the treatment and give promise of rounding out several more decades. Among the trees thus preserved which are of national fame and interest are the Jonathan Edwards elm, at Northampton, the Indian house tree, in Old Deerfield, and the Gen. William Shepard elm, in Westfield.

When a tree doctor treats a decayed tree he begins by cutting an aperture in the tree large enough to allow him to get at the inside and remove all the decayed wood. This is essential to the success of the operation. When

this work has been done the cavity is ready to be filled. The composition used in case of large fillings contains five parts of sand to one part of Portland cement, except for the outer part, where the ingredients are used half and half, this outer coating being several inches thick. To cut the cement in place while it is hardening a stout tin or zinc is employed, this being secured to the trunk or limb in a way to preserve the natural shape. The tin is put on in strips, being fastened with round steel nails having a broad head and a small shank. The strips are wide enough to lap over upon the sound wood and the nails are placed from half an inch to an inch apart, according to the strain imposed.

The first strip of tin is put on at the lower part of the aperture, and the cement put in until it reaches nearly to the top of the tin. Then a second strip is put on, lapping over the other two or three inches, and the two nailed together. Then more cement is used, and so on until the cavity is filled, the last strip of tin being bent down while the final application of cement is being puddled into place and the cavity entirely filled, and then it is straightened up and nailed in place.

This remedy is applied successfully to fruit trees as well as shade trees. Mr. Clarke, the octogenarian forester of Northampton, has in his own dooryard an apple tree 75 years old, to which a large quantity of cement has been applied. This was done at a cost of about \$150, and the tree is now bearing four different varieties of apples.

The largest fillings Mr. Clarke ever put in a tree were in the Jonathan Edwards elm, in Northampton, in which three tons of sand and cement were used. This tree was planted more than 175 years ago by Mr. Edwards in the early part of his ministry in Northampton. The trunk is now about 25 feet in circumference, and formerly the tree had immense spreading branches and was one of the handsomest trees in the state. Much work was involved in treating this tree, and the expense amounted to about \$125. The tree is preserved chiefly for its historic interest. Its beauty having been sadly impaired.

Valuable.

"Do you think the study of the dead languages is valuable?" "I should say so," answered the apothecary. "The Latin name of a drug sometimes constitutes two-thirds of its cost to the purchaser."

TRUE DEMOCRAT

STANDS STRICTLY FOR EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Opposition to All Taxes That Tend to Foster Monopoly Is Cardinal Principle of the Discipline of Jefferson.

The dictionaries and Mr. Bryan define a Democrat as one who adheres to a government by the people. But that is only a nominal definition—one which explains only the meaning of the term defined without indicating anything more of the nature of the thing signified by it than is implied by the term itself to everybody who understands its meaning. It is equivalent to saying that a Democrat is a Democrat.

What is needed at this time is not a nominal but a real definition of the word—one which will explain the nature of the thing defined by reference to its origin and history in connection with American politics. Such a definition would necessarily relate back to the principles set forth by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in 1793 and 1799, when those men founded the Democratic party of the United States—those principles being embodied in certain resolutions, and in a report made by James Madison to the Virginia legislature, insisting upon a strict construction of the language of the federal constitution respecting the powers granted to the general government and those reserved to the states.

A Democrat, then, is a strict-constructionist. That is his chief characteristic. He believes in the doctrine of state rights, or local self-government—that is, home rule—as opposed to centralization and imperialism. He believes in equality before the law, and therefore opposes the creation of vested rights or prerogatives and private monopolies by legislation. He believes in taxation for revenue only, and therefore opposes any and all taxes that foster monopoly, as our tariff laws do at this time. He believes in the right of trial by jury as that right is guarded by the Constitution; and is therefore opposed to government by injunction. He believes in majority rule in every locality, but that a majority of the people in the whole country have the right to rule the minority only so long as it rules in conformity with the compact expressed in the Constitution; whereby it is agreed that a majority of the representatives of the people in one branch of congress, and a majority of senators representing sovereign states in the other branch, shall make general laws subject to a qualified veto by the president, and to numerous restrictions imposed by the terms of the constitutional compact.

A Democrat also associates himself with the political party which, from its birth in 1793, has always stood pledged to carry out its policies in accordance with these general principles. He opposes those who seek to evade or nullify constitutional provisions by stretching and twisting such provisions in applying them to current legislation or current judicial proceedings. He is plainly distinguishable from an Ocholeocrat, on the one hand, and from an Imperialist on the other. For ochlocracy is a form of government in which the multitude rule directly; whereas, in a democracy like ours, they govern through their representatives. And imperialism—even such as the imperial democracy of Athens—denies to its subjects the right of representation in its legislative body and taxes them without their consent; whereas our democracy, both in its origin and in its continuing purpose, repudiates that system.

Perhaps 99 per cent. of the people of this country honestly adhere to the theory of government by the people and may, in that sense, be called democrats. But many of them believe in ochlocracy, and many others believe in imperial democracy. In party nomenclature, however, only those who believe in representative democratic government, and adhere to the strict construction of the Constitution are Democrats.

An Up-to-Date President.

Dr. Daniel B. Turney, the probable candidate of the Prohibitionists for the presidency, scored President Roosevelt in his speech before the general conference of the Free Methodist church at its late meeting.

"A president who carries a cigarette in his mouth and a six-shooter in his pocket does not set a good example to the youth of the nation," said Dr. Turney; "and that letter to Mr. Harriman, which he himself handed out, let us try to forget."

"As Samson wist not when his strength was departed, so our strenuous president seems in ignorance of having lost his popularity, but it has gone forever."

"Loud applause and cries of 'That's so' greeted the utterance."

Our Methodist brethren must not get too particular these days, for what would have been a queer performance for Lincoln, or Cleveland, or McKinley seems quite in keeping with our up-to-date and more strenuous chief magistrate.

Harmful Partisanship.

We are to have a new orator in the United States senate. His name is Thomas P. Gore. He is totally blind, but is said to be the most eloquent man in the United States, and has been nominated for a seat in the senate by the Democrats of Oklahoma. But President Roosevelt and the Republican leaders are trying to invent some scheme to keep Mr. Gore and his state out of the union.

THE POST ROADS CLAUSE.

President's Contentions Is Direct Slap at State Rights.

The Farrar-Roosevelt scheme for usurping control over the states of the union under the post roads clause of the federal constitution is one that raises again the old issue of states rights, on which both the Democratic and the Republican parties were originally founded. It was long ago advocated by certain public men with axes to grind, but was thoroughly exploded by President Monroe and Jackson. In his message vetoing a bill which had passed both houses of congress "for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," President Madison commenting on the verb "to establish," which limits and defines the power of congress over post roads and post offices, said that by the word "establish," "lower was given to fix on the towns, courthouses and other places throughout our union at which there should be post offices, the routes by which mails should be carried from one post office to another, so as to diffuse intelligence as extensively and to make the institution as useful as possible, to fix the postage to be paid on every letter and package thus carried, to support the establishment and to protect the post office and mails from robbery by punishing those who should commit the offense. * * * The use of the existing road by the stage, mail carrier or postboy in passing over it, as others do, is all that would be thought of, the jurisdiction and soil remaining to the state, with a right in the state or those authorized by its legislature to change the road at pleasure."

This has been accepted as the Democratic position ever since, and it is more important that this position should be steadfastly maintained at this time than ever before. All railroads, street car lines, streets, country roads, post office buildings, etc., could be brought extensively under federal control, if the president's contention were accepted. Not only state rights, but all home rule and local rights would be abrogated by it. The proposition is not only in violation of the constitution; but is contrary to the fourth section of the Republican national platform of 1860, which declared:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the state, * * * is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

Lincoln maintained this position as earnestly as Jefferson, Monroe or Jackson ever did. But it is a far cry from Lincoln to Roosevelt.

Chasing Commercial Rainbows.

There may be a bag of gold at the end of every rainbow; but where is the end of the thing? The rainbow of imperialism is the South American and Asiatic market, especially the market for American cotton and iron products. But the monthly consular and trade reports of the bureau of manufactures for June, 1907, shows what sort of illusions we have harbored in respect to such markets.

These reports show that the Anglo-Argentina Cotton company is producing enormous quantities of raw cotton, and that the "Algodonera Nacional" has established cotton-spinning and weaving factories which consume the native output of lint and bid fair to capture the entire textile market in South America. Last year there were established in the Argentine Republic 99 new cotton mills, with nearly 9,000,000 spindles. At this rate, how long will it take Argentina to supply South America with cotton goods?

The reports further show that in Australia the cotton-growing industry is firmly established, and that there are millions of acres—a territory, in fact, as large as the cotton belt of the United States—available for the cultivation of the Caravellea or any other class of cotton. Manufacturing is sure to follow the production of the raw material. English capital is available, and will be used for that purpose.

As to cotton goods, then, neither the Asiatic nor the South American markets can be monopolized by the United States.

And as it is with cotton products, so it is with iron products. Those countries abound in minerals. Our missionaries, sent out by pious people, to teach the natives how to get to Heaven, are also teaching them how to compete with us in the arts of civilization, and are in this way raising up competition in all Asiatic and African countries. Thus does enlightenment destroy imperialism, and creates competition. Our best foreign market is for breadstuffs and raw cotton, and is confined to Europe. And yet our standpatners refuse to lower our tariff wall and our trade with Europe, except for raw material, is becoming more and more limited and our commerce with Asia and South America is being cut from under us.

Democrat Doctrine Best.

In his speech at Jamestown, Mr. Roosevelt proposed a federal inheritance tax, not as a means of raising revenue, but as a means of accomplishing a purely socialistic reform—of decreasing swollen fortunes. But he must have known that congress has no power to lay a tax for any purpose except to carry out the legitimate enterprises of the government. Democrats favor graduated and inheritance taxes for revenue only, and in the belief that such taxes would enable us to reduce the trust-breeding and oppressive tariff.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

A Dreadful Operation Seemed to Be the Only Outcome.



Mrs. Clyde Pixley, Bridge St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I had inflammation of the bladder and the trouble had gone so far in five years that my physician said nothing but an operation would cure me. After bearing down pains, backache and headaches, I turned to the kidney secretions were like blood and passed with intense pain. I had lost 30 pounds when I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and was fully cured. In one week I felt better and to-day I am a well woman and have been for a long time."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIVE FALL INTO GRAVE.

Remarkable Incident That Disturbed Solemnity of Funeral.

Instead of the accustomed tranquility which prevails at the burial of the dead, great excitement and fear attended the burial the other day of Michael Sereno, a prominent member of Westport, when by the collapse of a grave the coffin and several persons attending the service were hurled into a small pit.

The final prayer had been said by the preacher, and the assistant undertaker stepped to the foot of the coffin to arrange the rope for lowering the coffin into the grave. At that moment one of the pallbearers accidentally kicked out the crosspiece that supported the coffin. The coffin quickly descended into the grave, the body going first. The assistant hastened its descent by tugging at it. Several persons rushed to the edge of the grave, causing the soil to yield, and in a few seconds the persons were lying in the pit half covered with dirt.

They were pulled out, the coffin dug out and laid flat, and after the grave had been re dug the burial was completed.—N. Y. Press.

Another Variety.

The farmer met his son at the station. "Back from college, eh, boy?" he drawled.

"Yes, dad," replied the youth, as he lit another cigarette, "and I tell you am glad to get back. Been digging up Greek roots all the season."

The old farmer went over to the hardware store and bought a grubbing hoe.

"All right, my boy," he announced as he handed over the hoe, "you can change your exercise during the summer by digging up dogwood and saw frass roots."

Minds of Lower Animals.

Evidence of a mind in all animals, even the lowest, is found by F. M. Headley. The amoeba chooses its power of choice when it eats, and the treehike colony of unsexed individuals, called zoöphagians, after a time ceases to be agitated by presented at intervals, showing that must remember that a jar is hard to lose.

Have Trouble with Your Food?

Try Grape-Nuts

Perfectly Cooked. Ready to Serve. Delicious and Healthful

"The ordinary breakfast once cooked a few minutes in a half-hour way will in time weaken the stomach of anything short of an ox."

"Any preparation of wheat or corn put into water that is below the boiling point and cooked as much as usually served, remains a partly digestible mass. The cells are unopened and unopened. In addition, the starch of a person sensitively constituted refuses to do anything with the mass. It is sent into the second stomach, the Duodenum, where in consequence of the long time of the process of digestion, is fermented and soured. As an eminent medical man pertinently states, the stomachs of the people going about the streets are about in the condition of an old vinegar barrel."

"Intestinal dyspepsia is the direct consequence of such feeding."

Knowledge of these facts and a vast experience in the preparation and of cereals brought out the product known as Grape-Nuts, manufactured with special reference to having it nitrogenous and starchy parts of grains, of which the food is composed perfectly and scientifically cooked in the factory, ready for immediate use and therefore not subject to the manipulations of any cook, good or bad.

The starch of the grains, changed to grape-sugar, can be seen glistening in the little granules, and gives forth delicate sweetish taste, very palatable. Children and adults obtain the results from the use of Grape-Nuts. It is so perfectly adapted to the needs of the human body and so easily digested that many cases are reported of nursing babies being fed very successfully on it. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in place.